



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

§

VS.

§ CASE NO. 1:04-CR-161

CLIFFORD WAYNE EGINS

§

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON PLEA OF TRUE
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and the Local Rules for the District Court, Eastern District of Texas, the District Court referred this matter for hearing and the submission of findings of fact and a report and recommendation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3401(i) and 3583(e). The United States alleges that the defendant, Clifford Wayne Egins, violated conditions of supervised release imposed by United States District Judge Ron Clark. The United States Probation Office filed its *Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under Supervision* requesting the revocation of the defendant's supervised release [doc. #38]. The Court conducted a hearing on October 28, 2014, in accordance with Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 11, 32 and 32.1. The defendant was present and represented by counsel at the hearing. Having heard the evidence, this court factually finds that the defendant has violated conditions of supervision and recommends that such violation warrants the revocation of his supervised release.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of

Criminal Procedure 11, the Court finds:

- a. That the defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the plea of true in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.
- b. That the defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that the defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, that his plea of true is a knowing and voluntary plea, not the result of force or threats, and that the plea is supported by an independent evidentiary basis in fact establishing each of the essential elements of the conduct.

STATEMENT OF REASONS

A. Procedural History

On June 29, 2005, the Honorable Ron Clark sentenced the defendant after he pled guilty to the offense of offense of Possession With Intent to Distribute 5 Grams or More of Cocaine Base, a Class B felony. The Court sentenced the defendant to 90 months imprisonment to run consecutive to the sentence for a revocation in 1:99-CR-58. The Court also ordered that the prison term would be followed by 5 years supervised release, subject to the standard conditions of release, plus special conditions to drug aftercare and financial disclosure.

On March 5, 2009, the Court reduced Mr. Egin's sentence to 70 months imprisonment. All other aspects of the judgment remained in effect. On September 10, 2013, Egin completed his period of imprisonment and began service of the supervision term.

B. Allegations in Petition

The United States Probation Office alleges that the defendant violated the following

mandatory condition of supervised release:

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime.

Specifically, on April 1, 2013, Mr. Egins is alleged to have possessed with the intent to distribute a controlled substance, specifically, cocaine, within the Eastern District of Texas. This alleged conduct has resulted in his being indicted on the offense of Possession with Intent to Distribute a Controlled Substance, case no. 1:13CR00053-1.

C. Evidence presented at Hearing:

At the hearing, the Government proffered the following evidence as its factual basis for the allegations set out *supra*. The Government would offer evidence establishing that on October 28, 2014, Mr. Egins was sentenced by United States District Judge Thad Heartfield to 96 months imprisonment to be followed by 3 years supervised release for the crime in cause number 1:13-CR-53.

Defendant, Clifford Wayne Egins, offered a plea of true to the allegations. Specifically, he agreed with the evidence summarized above and pled true to the allegation that he committed a new federal crime in violation of his supervision conditions.

D. Sentencing Guidelines; Findings and Recommended Disposition

The allegations, supporting evidence and plea of true warrant revocation of supervised release. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3). The Court factually finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant violated a mandatory condition of his supervised release by committing a new crime. This conduct constitutes a Grade A violation under U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(a)(1). Upon finding a Grade A violation, the Court shall revoke the defendant's supervised release. *See* U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(a)(1).

Based upon the Defendant's criminal history category of III and the Grade A violation, the sentencing guidelines suggest a sentence of imprisonment for a period ranging from 18 to 24 months. *See U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4(a)*. Because the original offense of conviction was a Class B felony, the statutory maximum imprisonment term upon revocation is three (3) years. *See 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3)*.

The Fifth Circuit states that Chapter 7 of the Sentencing Guidelines regarding the revocation of supervised release is advisory only. *See United States v. Cade*, 279 F.3d 265, 271 n.2 (5th Cir. 2002) (citing *United States v. Montez*, 952 F.2d 854, 859 (5th Cir. 1992); *United States v. Headrick*, 963 F.2d 777, 782 (5th Cir. 1992)). Because Chapter 7 was promulgated as an advisory policy statement and there are no applicable guidelines for sentencing after revocation of supervised release¹, the Court may impose a greater or lesser sentence upon revocation. *United States v. Gonzalez*, 250 F.3d 923, 925 (5th Cir. 2001). Further, a sentence imposed for revocation will be upheld unless it is in violation of the law or plainly unreasonable. *Id. See also United States v. Pena*, 125 F.3d 285, 288 (5th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted).

Here, the evidence and the defendant's own admission supports a finding that the defendant committed a new federal crime in violation of federal law and his supervision conditions. Mr. Egins pled true, agreed with the Court's recommended sentence for that violation, and waived his right to allocute before the District Court.

Accordingly, based upon the defendant's plea of true, the agreement of the parties, and the evidence presented in this case, it is the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the plea of true and revoke Defendant's supervised

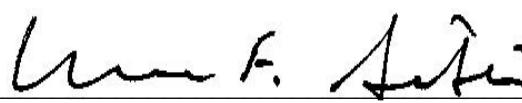
¹ *See U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual*, Ch. 7, pt. A, cmt. 1 ("At this time, the Commission has chosen to promulgate policy statements only.")

release. The undersigned magistrate judge recommends that the District Court order Defendant to serve a term of **twenty-one (21) months imprisonment**, to run **consecutively** to the term of imprisonment recently imposed against the defendant in cause number 1:13-CR-53 pending here in the Eastern District of Texas for the new conviction. The Court further recommends that no further supervision be imposed.

OBJECTIONS

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).* A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5th Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate judge's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

SIGNED this the 4th day of November, 2014.



KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE